



## THEATRE-ROYAL.

By Desire of several Ladies of Distinction,  
WEDNESDAY next, February 13, will be presented, a Comedy called,  
**THE BELLES STRATAGEM.**

Doricourt, Mr WARD;  
Sir George Touchwood, Mr William; Flutter, Mr Knight; Saville,  
Mr Banks; Courtall, Mr Hallion; Villers, Mr Taylor; Mountbank,  
Mr T. Banks; Pilgrim, Mr Tannett; Dick, Mr Charteris; Gibbon,  
Mr Simpson;  
And Hardy, Mr HOLLINGSWORTH.

Lady Frances Touchwood, Mrs Ward; Mrs Racket, Mrs Kniveton;  
Miss Ogle, Mrs Woods; Kitty Willis, Mrs Mountfort; Ladies at  
the Auction, Mrs Charteris and Mrs Tannett;  
And Letitia Hardy, (with Songs) Mrs JACKSON.  
In Act IV.

### A Grand Masquerade Scene,

With New Dresses and Decorations;

And a MINUET—by Mr GAUDRY and Mrs JACKSON.  
Gentlemen at the Masquerade, by Mr Jackson, Mr Sutherland, Mr  
Marshall, Mr Johnson, &c.—Ladies, Mrs Charteris, Mrs Tannett,  
Mrs Gaudry, Mrs Henderson, and Miss Kirby.

To which will be added,

The New Pantomime Entertainment, called,

### ROBINSON CRUSOE;

OR,

### HARLEQUIN FRIDAY.

With entire new Music, Machinery, Dresses, Decorations, and Scenery.

[The Characters as express'd in the Bills.]

### WITH THE ORIGINAL SAVAGE DANCE.

To conclude with a DANCE by the CHARACTERS.

AND,

At the New Theatre, Dunlop Street, GLASGOW,

By Desire of their Graces

### THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF HAMILTON,

On THURSDAY the 14th February, will be repeated,

The TRAGEDY of

### ELDRED; or, The BRITISH FREEHOLDER.

As performed at the Theatres Royal in London, Edinburgh, and  
Dublin, with universal applause.

[The following is a fuller account of what passed in the House  
of Peers on Monday last, than time would permit us to in-  
sert in Saturday's paper.]

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Feb. 4.

Deferred hearing counsel on the Wigtown Peerage to Wed-  
nesday.

About four o'clock, the House being fuller above than we  
recollect to have seen it during the course of the present session,  
the first day only excepted.

The Duke of Richmond rose to introduce his promised mo-  
tion respecting the execution of Colonel Isaac Haynes. His  
Grace began with observing, that, in his opinion, nothing could  
so effectually operate to the removal of that acrimony which  
had proved so powerful an impediment towards any reconcilia-  
tion with America, as a demonstration being given, that what-  
ever instance of casual injustice or casual cruelty might take  
place in the conduct of our military proceedings, they were by  
no means sanctioned either by the general body of the people  
in the country, or by the legislature who presided in it. A  
measure of that kind would destroy one great difficulty, and  
might pave the way under more propitious circumstances for  
the removal of others. An idea, he said, had been started in  
the course of what had fallen on this subject on a previous de-  
bate, that it would be highly unjust and unfair to proceed in  
this enquiry, as in its possible consequence it might affect the  
character of an officer of the most unspotted reputation, and  
the greatest merit. Far be it from him to dispute Lord

Rawdon's pretensions to every praise that friendly panegyric  
could bestow; but in great legislative discussions, personal  
character was an idea that ought never to creep into their re-  
collection, nor influence their proceedings in the least. It was  
no matter to them whether a man, who might be consequentially  
affected by a necessary parliamentary investigation, had, pre-  
vious to that period, possessed a good or a bad reputation: it  
was their duty to proceed with the enquiry fairly and justly, and  
let the consequences light where they might, without the least  
regard to personal circumstance, of any denomination whatever.  
If the gentleman who might be ultimately concerned, possessed  
a good character, the probability was, that the result of any  
enquiry would reflect additional lustre upon it; if he had a bad  
one, it might operate as an advantage, but could not do him  
any material injury. At all events, and under all consi-  
derations, circumstances of such a nature ought never to be at-  
tended to; and therefore, from that time, he never wished to  
be again told, "Do not proceed on this business, lest such a  
person should be affected; wait till another is returned," &c.  
&c. The business of the nation superseded every concern of  
an individual nature, and ought never to be suspended on any  
private account whatever. His Grace having obviated  
this objection to the enquiry, proceeded to state, as he had done  
on Friday last, that he received the papers upon which he found-  
ed his purpose of enquiry, from Mr Bowman, a Loyalist in  
Philadelphia: that he himself knew nothing personally of their  
truth or falsehood: that the object of his present motion was,  
to remove any doubt respecting the justice of the representation  
he had then received, that the object and authenticated truth  
might be at least discovered, and the proper measures adopted  
in consequence; either of refusing, by authorized and official de-  
clarations, the existence of any just foundation for such a charge  
as the proclamation of General Green implied in the transac-  
tion he alluded to, or of punishing those immediately concerned  
in it. He would now, he said, read the papers he had receiv-  
ed respecting the event in question, and afterwards suggest such  
remarks upon it as at this stage of the business he should think  
proper to submit to the House. His Grace then read his manu-  
script account.

In the first letter, continued the Noble Duke, Mr Hayne's is  
informed, that a Council of General Officers will assemble to  
try him. In the second, coming immediately on the heels of  
the preceding one, he is given to understand, that he will not  
be tried at all: that instead of a trial, an enquiry would be in-  
stituted on his conduct, and that a Council would be permitted

to attend him. The next day after that, he is told, through  
the medium of a memorandum transmitted to him by Major  
Fraser, that his execution was agreed upon—What! inform a  
man by way of memorandum, that he was to be hanged; he is  
promised a lawyer; he is promised a regular enquiry, but re-  
ceives a memorandum enjoining him to prepare for almost instant  
execution. Was this the proceedings of men who are prop-  
erly entrusted with the administration of civil or military justice?  
Was this the way of supporting the natural character of the  
country they came from? Contradiction and inconsistency ap-  
peared in every stage of their proceedings, as well as a total  
violation of the established practice of civilized nations in the  
end and result of them. After this Mr Haynes requested some  
little protraction of the execution of his sentence, for the sake  
of adjusting his affairs, seeing his children, and preparing him-  
self for so awful a change. This was refused to be granted  
him. He was told, he was to suffer next morning. At one  
o'clock in the appointed day, the Provost of the prison entered  
accordingly into the apartments of Mr Haynes, and told him  
he was to prepare for the completion of his sentence, and that  
at five o'clock he was to be ready to leave the prison to be ex-  
ecuted at six. At three in the same morning the Provost re-  
turned and informed the prisoner, that at the intercession of  
General Bull and some other respectable characters, the Right  
Honourable Lord Rawdon and Colonel Balfour, had consented  
to a respite for eight and forty hours, and that the principal  
inducements for their exercise of this lenity was this, that they  
were told that he had conducted himself with great humanity  
towards some British prisoners, who had been formerly in his  
custody. Good God! exclaimed his Grace—here was a rea-  
son—here was a coincidence between cause and effect. You  
have formerly exercised great humanity towards our soldiers,  
and therefore we will not hang you for two days to come.

What a return for humanity? How would this found in the  
ears of polished Europeans? How would it operate with our  
irritated fellow subjects in America? At a time when a person  
had made up his mind for death—when the near approach of  
it had probably reconciled him to its terrors, or blunted their  
poignancy—when he had undergone perhaps the sharpest pang  
it is accompanied with—what a time was that to come with a  
temporary protection, to restore him just so far to this world,  
as to renew the bitterness of his sensations at quitting it, and to  
make him, by the renovation of the last pining agony, suffer  
the actual distress of what might fairly be considered as little  
better than a double death. All these circumstances, when  
taken into one collective consideration, constituted, in his judg-  
ment, a most crying argument for legislative interference, and  
would for ever disgrace this country, if not fairly, fully, and  
candidly elucidated. Independent, however, of the inherent ir-  
regularities and cruelties of the proceedings on this occasion,  
which so powerfully appealed to the breasts and feelings of their  
Lordships, for the fullest investigation, there was another ar-  
gument of national policy, which ought to have the greatest co-  
operation with them. The Proclamation which had been issued  
by General Greene, in consequence of the execution of Colonel  
Haynes was of a nature that menaced the most dreadful con-  
sequences to British officers engaged in the American service,  
and of course would be attended with the worst effects to the  
kingdom in general. There was every reason, therefore, de-  
ducible from national wisdom and private humanity, to induce  
the House to proceed in the present investigation, and he could  
of course entertain no doubt of their acquiescence in the motion  
he intended to produce before them, as it went only to a request  
for papers, which were perfectly exclusive in their nature, and  
went no farther than to supply the House with the information  
necessary for forming a complete judgment on the subject before  
them. His Grace then proceeded to read a long string of mo-  
tions, the collective purport of which were: "That an hum-  
ble address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that he  
will be graciously pleased to order the proper officers to lay  
before the House, all the official papers that have been re-  
ceived concerning the capitulation of Charlestown, and its  
surrender to this country.—The copies of the commissions of  
the powers which have been given to the different officers  
and commanders there, respecting the administration of civil  
and military justice; the copies of all the proclamations that  
have been issued; the copies of the proclamations issued by  
General Greene, and all the official accounts which have ar-  
rived relative to the execution of Colonel Isaac Haynes." &c.  
&c. His Grace's motion included several other pa-  
pers of a similar description with the above, and all tending to  
produce every intelligence that could in the most remote de-  
gree, affect the subject of his intended enquiry.

After the motion had been, in due form, read by the Lord  
Chancellor from the Woolfack.

Lord Walsingham arose, and said, that so far as the in-  
fluence of humanity extended, he did not conceive he should ex-  
perience any difference of feeling from the noble Duke; they  
doubtless would feel on certain occasions equal sincerity, and  
in an equal degree, but might differ some times, as to what they  
deemed just opportunities for the display of it. For his own  
part, he could not consider opposition to the present motion as  
participating of cruelty in the most distant respect; for an in-  
vestigation, without a basis, could never answer the purposes  
of true humanity. That was literally the case in the present  
instance, for the noble Duke had been informed, in the previ-  
ous debate on this subject, that Government had received no  
official information whatever concerning this transaction, and  
his Grace, of course, could not possibly have any other founda-  
tion for the motion of a proposed enquiry, but such as origina-  
ted from news-paper representation, or the equally fallacious  
communications of a private individual. The papers which his  
Grace had read to the House, were represented by their date,  
to have been delivered for transmission to the Congress on the 2d  
of August last; it was very singular, that, at that period, as he  
had very good reason to believe, Mr Bowman, who had sent the  
papers to the noble Duke, was at a great distance from Charle-  
stown, and therefore could have had no personal opportunity  
whatever of receiving private information upon this subject, nor

any means of knowing any thing about the matter, but just  
what he collected from the Philadelphia news-paper, the ac-  
counts in which minutely corresponded with those read by his  
Grace, and therefore strongly sanctioned the inference of  
their differing in no respect as to their pretensions to credibil-  
ity, but that the one had been a mere transcript of the other.  
Under such circumstances he could not, by any means think  
the documents referred to at all equal to the effect intended to  
be built upon them, namely, that of a solemn enquiry in that  
House, and he would therefore give his negative to the mo-  
tion.

The Earl of Abingdon rose next, and said, I troubled your  
Lordships with a few words upon the present subject of debate,  
when it was last moved by the noble Duke in this House; and  
I did so, because, being a case of humanity, my feelings were  
touched therewith; but now, my Lords, I rise the rather to  
profess my intended silence, than to add any thing to what I  
have already said. To profess my silence, however, is not to  
neglect the matter, placed as it is, in the hands of his Grace, wants  
no assistance that I or any one else can give it. To be silent,  
my Lords, because what is this case in comparison with the  
many others which, in precedence thereto, it is the bounden  
duty of this House to lose not a moment in deciding upon? For  
what is the case, my Lords? It is the case of a cruel and  
barbarous murder of an individual. But what is the cruel and  
barbarous murder of an individual, when compared with the  
cruel and barbarous murders (not one jot more justifiable) which  
the American war has occasioned? What is this case, my  
Lords, when compared with a noble Peer of this House, so-  
lemnly protesting on the records of the House, against the prin-  
ciples of this war; and yet going forth of himself, and in his  
own person, to counteract these principles, and to perpetrate  
such acts as these?

What is this case, my Lords, when compared with the case  
of one Arnold, who, coming to this kingdom, with his hand  
treacherously and traitorously reeking in the blood of his coun-  
trymen, to be cloistered with the King, to be received at Court,  
to be smiled upon, to be caressed, to be rewarded in contem-  
nation, and to the disgrace of the British army; nay, what is  
more, my Lords, to be made the instrument of delusion to  
this country, which other refugees like himself, if he has his  
fellow, have so successfully for themselves, though so ruinously  
for the nation, promoted and obtained? What is this case, my  
Lords, in comparison with that of an American Secretary,  
failing in his military character, for which he was so justly de-  
graded, and now failing in his civil capacity, under circum-  
stances of the highest aggravation, is yet to be rewarded for this  
very failure with the dignity and honour of a Peerage? and yet,  
my Lords, great as these cases are, they are but effects, whilst  
there still remains a cause still greater, and the greatest of any,  
and that is, the cause of those effects. A case, my Lords, to-  
wards which it is our especial duty to look; for, my Lords,  
take away the cause and the effects will cease; but leave the  
cause, and the effects will remain.

My Lords, a great and wise Peer of this House, the great-  
est and the wisest that this House ever saw, said, I heard him  
say it, "That there was something behind the Throne of this  
country, greater than Majesty itself." Another Peer of this  
House, of learned authority, explained to my comprehension,  
that this something, which was greater than Majesty itself, was  
an efficient cabinet. My Lords, this efficient cabinet is the  
cause of all these effects; and yet, my Lords, this cause is a  
cause unknown to the constitution of this country; an efficient  
cabinet is the King's Evil of this country; it is not an excres-  
cence from, and not of the body politic. If we are such favo-  
res therefore as to commit murder, let us hinder this efficient  
cabinet.

"Ense, respiciendum, ne pars fincera, trabatur."  
My Lords, whilst this Cabinet remains, our evils will re-  
main; and thus, while your Lordships are considering the case  
of an individual, thousands are equally perishing under the same  
fatal influence.

Let me conjure your Lordships, therefore, the rather to  
turn your eyes from these effects, and let us, like men, look  
up to the cause that has produced them. Let us fix our eyes  
upon this cause, and let us, my Lords, politically murder, for  
I mean no more, this cabinet, (thank God I am no savage)  
and in so doing, let us appease the manes, and expiate the blood  
of Colonel Haynes, by offering up a sacrifice, in which even  
humanity itself is so much interested and concerned.

Lord Stormont said, he had voluntarily withheld his opinion  
upon the subject before them on a preceding day, because he  
esteemed the occasion of discussion at that time premature. As  
the matter was now, however, regularly and formally before  
them, he should take the liberty of troubling their Lordships  
with his serious and deliberate sentiments upon it. There were,  
in his idea, three points of distinct consideration under which  
the object of the motion before them was to be viewed: These  
were, first, as to the grounds of the motion. 2dly, As to the  
expediency of it in that Assembly, or the competency of that  
House for an investigation so perfectly professional. And, 3dly,  
Whether or no there had been any circumstance in the transac-  
tion which constituted the basis of the motion that made an en-  
quiry either proper or necessary. As to the first circumstance  
he supposed but few words could be necessary for inducing their  
Lordships to entertain the same sentiments with himself, it being  
a proposition of the clearest and most incontrovertible nature,  
that the slight authority of a mere newspaper narration was by  
no means a foundation sufficiently respectable for producing a  
regular enquiry in that assembly. He would therefore consider  
that point of his argument as too obvious to require the assis-  
tance of illustration or reasoning, and would proceed to a mo-  
tion of his 2d objection upon this occasion, which though per-  
haps of a more complex and difficult nature to establish than  
that which he had previously suggested, was yet not such as  
should trouble their Lordships much upon, as he clearly for-  
saw, that whatever validity it might turn out to possess upon  
fair investigation, it would nevertheless be represented as a par-  
liamentary finesse, as being a quirk of office, a shelter under or





der, &c. and therefore he would pass it by to come to the last and most important division of his argument, which was, to examine whether or no there were any circumstances in the transaction which constituted the basis of the motion before the house, that rendered the enquiry proper or necessary. In all the books which he had read, in all the experience he had had in the various countries he had visited, he had always heard this proposition considered as an incontrovertible tenet in the code of military doctrines, that if a man was admitted to the enjoyment of personal liberty upon his parole, and afterwards broke that parole, he ought to suffer death, and that *instantly*.—No process was required—he had offended in a manner that, in the jealous nicety of professional opinion, precluded him from the enjoyment of a regular trial, and by the laws of all countries was, as he had said, liable to be executed *instantly*. The refinements and temperaments which had, in modern times, been introduced into the conduct of all military proceedings had, amongst other things, produced the indulgence of granting the possession of personal freedom to captured individuals, previous to the formation of a regular cartel.—But this very indulgence, manifestly, and essentially, implied in it the necessity for consequential severity, if it were violated; because, if the few who were guilty of such a breach of faith, were not adequately punished, the many who might be fair objects of such a permission, would not be able to enjoy it; and the severities of war would revert to what they had formerly been. Customs so replete with generosity and humanity, had made their way into universal observation and practice. All therefore, which, on the present occasion could be any way necessary for consideration, was merely this, “Whether or not Colonel Haynes, who had been subjected to the execution complained of, came, or not, under the predicament described above, of being a man who had violated his parole of honour, after it had been pledged.” For determining upon that point it would be amply sufficient to refer only to the same authority upon which the whole of the noble Duke’s motion had rested, namely, the papers which contained the narrative of the transaction in question, and it would there appear that no denial had been advanced as to that fact, nor any circumstances palliative of its general criminality attempted. If this authority was a bad one, so it certainly was on the part of the noble Duke. He had no other for his enquiry, and it was fair to oppose his own grounds against himself. If, therefore, it were admitted, as at present could not be controverted, that this Mr Haynes stood in the situation of a man who had broke his parole of honour, what violation of military law had they been guilty of who consigned him to the death, which the prescriptive rules of military proceedings awarded against him? How had they acted wrong, if they had done nothing but what the established custom of the service in all civilized countries directed and prescribed? They had done their duty in attending to the traditionary and settled practice under similar circumstances, and, of course, the third and important part of his argument was established, because, if the officers concerned in this transaction had followed the rules observed in similar instances; and, therefore, they had done nothing but their strict duty, there could be no proposition more clear, than that there was nothing in the transaction which formed the foundation of the present motion, that had any tendency to make an enquiry into the officers concerned, proper or necessary. Having established these three points, that there was a total want of authenticated documents for the basis of an enquiry;—having suggested also a doubt, and a considerable one with him, as to the immediate competency of the House, in the particular instance before them; and, finally, demonstrated the entire propriety of the conduct of the officers concerned in the event in question, he flattered himself he should have the concurrence of their Lordships, in thinking the enquiry highly improper, and, of course, in giving their negative to the motion before them, as the first stage of that enquiry.

Lord Shelburne spoke next, and contended, that, though all the circumstances attending the execution of Mr Haynes had not been so far authenticated as to warrant any noble Lord in maintaining their veracity, yet, it was evident that there were two facts which admitted of no controversy, because nobody had attempted to deny them. These were, first, That Colonel Haynes had been actually executed; and, secondly, That General Green had issued a very alarming proclamation in consequence. The latter fact certainly, upon a *prima facie* inspection, seemed to imply, that there had been something wrong in the mode and circumstances of the first; and therefore there was certainly sufficient grounds for entering upon an enquiry, the result of which could be injurious to no man, if justice had been properly administered; and, if the contrary had been the fact, a thorough investigation was beyond all doubt eminently necessary. He could not by any means admit the doctrine which had been laid down by the Noble Lord who spoke last, respecting the legality of consigning officers who had been guilty of a breach of parole, to death *instantly*, but considered it as one of the most cruel, as well as one of the most novel maxims that was ever attempted to be established. He had known gentlemen who had been said to have been guilty of this violation of their promise, and though he has always heard it represented as a dishonourable practice, as being repugnant to the extreme delicacy of military honour, yet he never understood it, nor did any professional man, with whom he had ever conversed, understand it as an offence of such magnitude as subjected the individual to the penalty of death, and that too in such a manner as to preclude the form of judicial proceedings, and to require, as the noble Viscount had expressed it, death *instantly*. After having controverted this point of fact, the Noble Lord proceeded to demonstrate the impolicy of the proceeding in question, in a national view, and concluded with declaring his warm approbation of the motion. His Lordship introduced a vast variety of well-selected illustrations on the different subjects he spoke to, and, as usual, discovered the widest range of political observation, but was somewhat less pointed than he generally is, and kept the immediate business of the day not altogether so precisely before him, as the confined limits of the question, and the true policy of argumentative effect might strictly have required.

The Lord Chancellor now left the woolsack, and pronounced one of the ablest speeches in point of philosophic profundity of argument, consummate knowledge of civil institutions, and dexterous management in the application of local facts, we ever remember to have heard in Parliament. He met the subject in the same point of view with Lord Stormont, and contended that it was the established doctrine in all cases of the violation of parole, that the offender was liable to death, and that without the intervention of any process whatever. Gro-

sius, in speaking of this subject, said, that an offender of this description ought to suffer, and for the best of all possible reasons, in *voluntarium cadit occisio*. If a man was not punished with death who violated such an engagement, it would be utterly impossible that the privilege should ever be supported, and therefore the reason of Grocius was conclusive and incontrovertible, because it was the clearest maxim in political institutions, that the many ought to be saved at the expence of the few, and particularly when the few were guilty of such breaches of private, individual honour, as tended to make all engagements between men invalid and nugatory. *Cassius*, and other great writers in civil law, had entertained the same opinion with Grocius; and he defied any noble Lord in that House to produce one author who had affirmed in his book, that a contrary doctrine ought to take place, or one historian who had affirmed that a contrary practice had taken place.—The noble Lord who had preceded him on that debate had endeavoured to insinuate an opinion, that the doctrine in question was unauthorized, but had cautiously avoided declaring it to be so. The noble Lord would not produce a precipitate opinion, and could not be the author of an ignorant one; but he defied him, or any other Peer in that assembly, to suggest an instance where a contrary opinion had ever been held or practised. In the case of a spy, continued his Lordship.—(Here the Duke of Richmond interrupted the learned Lord, by saying, that is admitted.) The noble Lords then, resumed the Chancellor, admit the legality of the doctrine we maintain in the case of spies. I do not care whether they admit or no; it is all one to me. Reason is reason, whoever admits, or whoever denies it.—What have the learned writers laid down in cases of spies? Grocius says a spy is to be hanged, *non de jure nature*, but *de jure gentium*; for a man, acting for the service of his country, does nothing repugnant to the principles of nature, in attempting to affect that service in a secret manner; but as such practices are attended with greater dangers, and with worse political consequences than any other mode of conducting a war, it has been deemed expedient, by universal consent, to doom the offender to death. Now, if a man is to be consigned to immediate execution for bravely entering the lines of an enemy, and with a full knowledge before him, that a discovery subjects him to inevitable death, for daring to undertake such perilous service to serve his country, how much more does he deserve it, who adds fraud to the performance of his hostile endeavours, and adds to the admitted enormity of the one act, the further criminality of a deliberate breach of contract in the other? A spy, continued his Lordship, is, in my opinion, a brave and honourable enemy, compared with him who returns to inimical proceedings during the pendency of his parole. The spy has it in his power to be an enemy if he remains in his lines. The violator of his parole would have had no such power, if the lenity of his captor had not voluntarily granted it to him. His Lordship now proceeded to state the circumstances under which Colonel Haynes had suffered the death which the general law of nations, he said, prescribed to such offenders.—He had been taken prisoner, when he gave his promise, not only to be an inactive observer of neutrality in the disputes between this country and America, but took the oaths of allegiance. After this he retired to about five miles from Charlestown; he there, for a time, exercised his domestic employments, and takes care, under the security of the British arms, of his private fortune. Soon after he reverts to his rebellious principles, and, with 200 followers, falls upon a gentleman in the neighbourhood, who was also a prisoner on parole, of the name of Creighton, and threatens to destroy him, if he does not relinquish his parole, and act in defiance to his oath of allegiance. Mr Creighton preferred himself from murder, only by concealing himself in a corn-field. Several other people were killed by Mr Haynes’s followers, for not acceding to his proposal of returning to rebellion after parole. He was taken in the very act of exciting those tumults, and was brought to Charlestown. What then! continued his Lordship, was there any thing in the circumstance of this case to operate as a palliative for the general criminality, which, by the unanimous voice of writers, and the established custom of nations has been annexed to this offence? Who can venture to say so?—This, my Lords, is my clear and decided opinion upon the present instance, that so far from any blame being to be applied to my Lord Rawdon and Colonel Balfour, I should have thought them both highly criminal, highly worthy the censure of their country, if they had acted in the smallest respect differently from what they did. His Lordship concluded with declaring his strongest disapprobation of the motion.

The Duke of Richmond replied.

Lord Huntingdon spoke, and said that he had consulted Lord Cornwallis upon this subject the very morning of that day, and his Lordship informed him, that if he had been in the situation of Lord Rawdon, he would have acted exactly as he did; and authorized Lord Huntingdon to make what use of this declaration he thought proper.

The Lord Chancellor replied to the Duke of Richmond; and Lord Effingham, the Duke of Chandos, and Earl Ferrers respectively said a few words, after which, on the question being put, a division took place, when there appeared,

For the motion,	25
Against it,	73

Previous to the reading the order of the day, the Duke of Chandos gave notice, that he would move for an enquiry to be made into the cause of the late surrender at York-Town, on Thursday next, and the House were accordingly ordered to be summoned on that day.

#### From the JAMAICA GAZETTE.

Kingston, Dec. 22. On Friday, Saturday, and Sunday the 7th, 8th, and 9th instant, the homeward-bound fleet sailed from Port Antonio, escorted by his Majesty’s ships Ranger, Vaughan, Hydra, Childers, and Du Guay Trouin.

On Monday Rear-Admiral Graves arrived from New-York in his Majesty’s ship London.

Admiral Graves, on his passage, made prize of a French ship carrying 38 guns, and 350 men, from Cadiz to Philadelphia, laden with arms, clothing, &c. and sent her to Antigua.

Yesterday afternoon the Antelope packet-boat, Capt Kempthorn, returned to Port-Royal. She was chased down as far as the Navassa by a ship of 22 guns, under French colours, which proved to be part of a squadron which entirely blocks up the windward passage; it consists of six ships of the line, two frigates, the above-mentioned vessel, a sloop, and a cutter. Off the Navassa the packet fell in with the homeward-bound fleet, which relieved Capt Kempthorn from any apprehension of danger from the ship. The fleet was on its return likewise

to Port Antonio, having received information of the above squadron from the Gayton letter of marque which had run the gauntlet through them. Capt Kempthorn parted with the fleet yesterday morning off the east end.

On Sunday at ten o’clock the 60th and 92d regiments marched into the Parade, after which his Honour Archibald Campbell Esq; preceded by the Provost Marshall and Secretary, and attended by the President and members of his Majesty’s council, the Attorney-General, and other officers of government, &c. went from the king’s house to the court house, where his Majesty’s commissions being read, appointing him Lieutenant Governor, &c. of this Island, his Honour took the oaths, amidst the acclamations of a crowd of spectators: On a signal being given, the two regiments gave three volleys, and the Spanish-Town company of artillery discharged 21 field-pieces; his Honour then returned to the king’s house, attended as before, where he received the compliments of the officers of government, &c.

#### From the London Papers, Feb. 7. L O N D O N.

The business of the American department is at last ultimately decided upon, and the arrangements were settled yesterday in the following manner:—Lord George Germain kissed hands upon being appointed to the dignity, not of Baron Drayton, as erroneously stated in some of the morning papers of this day, but to the higher title of Viscount Sackville, and Baron Bolebrooke, in the county of Suffolk. The reason of this extraordinary exaltation is this, that his Lordship, as the son of a Duke, took precedence of a Baron before this appointment, and would by that creation have been receding in his consequence. Welbore Ellis, Esq; by the immediate interposition of his Majesty, has been prevailed upon to accept the employment of First Lord of the American department, a situation much less lucrative than that he previously possessed, but it was not deemed expedient at this time to annihilate this office, and as nobody else would take it, Mr Ellis was at last prevailed upon to accept the disagreeable dignity himself.—The Lord Advocate of Scotland is to be appointed Treasurer of the Navy in the room of Mr Ellis, he having positively refused to lend any further parliamentary assistance without that consideration, and it has therefore been bestowed upon him. These appointments are to receive their ultimate sanction on Monday next. Eng. Chron.

Advices have been received at the Admiralty from Vice Admiral Milbank, commanding officer at Plymouth, with the information that a small vessel, which had been out on a cruise, had returned to that port, the Captain of which reported, that he had seen five sail of French men of war cruising off Ushant, and from their direction, and other circumstances, it is supposed they are come out with an intention of intercepting Governor Johnstone’s prizes, only one of which has hitherto arrived in any English port. Admiral Milbank also informs their Lordships, that it is not true, as has been stated, that the whole of the French fleet is sailed, no accounts having been received of such an event at Plymouth. He supposes that the five sail above alluded to had given rise to the mistake. Ibid.

It was this day currently reported upon ‘Change, that Commodore Johnstone, with four of his prizes, is safe arrived at Falmouth. St. James’s Chron.

Commodore Johnstone is gone to Lisbon to marry one of the factor’s daughters there, a most accomplished young lady of large fortune, and to whom he has been engaged for some time past.

The Belmont East Indiamen came into port with five feet water in her hold, and was otherwise so much damaged, that it was with the utmost difficulty she got in at all.

The Squadron gone out under Sir George Rodney, is expected to join Admiral Hood by the first week in March.

Several single ships of the line, to the amount of five or six, have been ordered to slip to sea in Admiral Rodney’s track, and join the fleet now in the West Indies with all expedition. Among them are the Duke and Valiant.

Yesterday the Committee of Privileges met in the House of Peers, and heard the argument on the case of *Hamilton Fleming, Esq;* claiming the titles, honour, and dignity of *Earl of Wigton*, Lord Fleming and Cumbernauld; Mr Kenyon and Mr Arden were heard as counsel for the claimant, and the Lord Advocate on behalf of the Crown. The counsel on all sides having been fully heard, the Lord Chancellor, with his usual abilities, recapitulated the evidence, and made his observations thereon; and having concluded, the Chairman put the following question: Is it your Lordships opinion, that *Hamilton Fleming, Esq;* be entitled to the titles, honour, and dignity of *Earl of Wigton*, Lord Fleming and Cumbernauld? It passed in the negative.

It was afterwards moved to declare, “That *Hamilton Fleming, Esq;* has not made out his claim to the titles, honour, and dignity of *Earl of Wigton*,” &c. which, upon the question being put, passed in the affirmative.

Lord John Cavendish made a report yesterday, from the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Kirkcudbright petition, viz.

1st, That John Gordon, Esq; is not duly elected a member to serve in Parliament for the shewtry of Kirkcudbright.

2dly, “That Peter Johnstone, Esq; is duly elected.

3dly, “That Peter Johnston, Esq; ought to have been returned.”

It was then moved, that the said proceedings be entered on the journals of the House, and ordered accordingly.

A motion was afterwards made, “That the Deputy Clerk of the Crown do attend this House to-morrow (this day) to alter the return.” Which was likewise, upon the question being put, ordered accordingly.

#### Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Feb. 5.

“Arrived the Romney, of 50 guns, Captain Wichey, from St Helena; parted a few days since, in a gale of wind, with five Dutch prizes, two English East-Indiamen, and a few transports; they were left with the Jason. One of the Dutch East-Indiamen it is feared is lost, as she lost all her masts before the Romney left her.

“Yesterday the 14th regiment was embarked on board transports for Jamaica. Wind E.”

#### EDINBURGH.

[The London Post did not arrive this night till half after six o’clock.]

#### Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 7.

“The House of Lords being met to-day, agreeable to the summonses on the motion of the Duke of Chandos, his Grace moved, “That their Lordships should resolve themselves into

a Committee of the whole of the capture of the Lord Cornwallis, and the United States of America to mention the date of the enquiry, provided their approbation. Lord Stormont did not attend for the improper recognition of the United States of America, that it was of opinion, that it was words from the motion. The Lord Chancellor’s enquiry proposed; but did not own the United States of America. All the Noble Lords were into the cause of the motion, as it stood, and part of it into the motion, for it only moved which surrendered to the Lord, therefore, though Noble Duke, if the cause of the surrender is in Virginia. The Duke of Grafton worth contending about. The Duke of Chandos the motion that were Commander in Chief had in his late capitulation it, but would, if the cause into the loss of the troops under the Duke of Richmond should be a going to the United States of America. Earl Gower concurred in the motion, which moved highly seemed to be of ridiculous to stand upon. After some farther and altered the motion the capture of

This point being a day the enquiry. Some little debate of Chandos moved February the 19th Lord Stormont failed proper form, he was upon it. He was necessary; but place. He would, and entirely a thought it would he knew, it would be the misfortune been the fault of an motion was, unanimously agreed.

The Duke of Chandos papers to be laid him to consider the noble Duke. The Marquis of their Lordships. The subject however, but the honour. A ramour, that a Right was about to be calm. This the improper, while Martial, the being any long his Lordship too brief in the after dwelling on this subject in what manner. The House remained discourse, and was necessary to theiridium of a sentence to the House of The noble Marquis ships to humble if possible, the the Right Hon. The Lord Chancellor in his motion the House; and Lordships should.

The Noble Marquis by surprise; but did, he should, as the next day. The House reported on the Ministry no one of them of, though Lord Stormont, that the Right defended, and a Peer, his qualification.

The Marquis qualification, and per was under



Committee of the whole House, to enquire into the cause of the capture of the British army under the command of Lord Cornwallis, and their surrender to the forces of the United States of America." His Grace left it to the House to mention the day on which they would please to go to the enquiry, provided the motion he had made should meet with their approbation.

Lord Stormont did not object to the motion, but strongly intimated for the impropriety of the latter words, which were recognized the United States of America. His Lordship was of opinion, that it would be highly necessary to expunge the words from the motion.

The Lord Chancellor approved in very strong terms of the enquiry proposed; but did not think it should go through the House to own the United States of America. He thought the motion might very properly stop short at the words preceding it. All the Noble Duke meant, he presumed, was to enquire into the cause of the capture of Lord Cornwallis, and part of his army fell into the hands of the troops of America, as it stood, precluded the House from part of the enquiry, for it only moved an enquiry into the loss of the army, which surrendered to the forces under the command of the general belonging to the United States of America. The learned Lord, therefore, thought that it would more suit the idea of Noble Duke, if the motion was only, to go to the enquiry into the cause of the surrender of the army under Lord Cornwallis in Virginia.

The Duke of Grafton was of opinion, that the point was worth contending about.

The Duke of Chandos said he had used the words the motion that were objected against, as the King's Commander in Chief had recognized the United States of America in his late capitulation. He would not, however, stand in it, but would, if the House pleased, alter the motion to enquire into the loss of the army that had surrendered into the hands of the troops under the command of General Washington, and the Count Rochambeau.

The Duke of Richmond rose principally to propose, that the words should be amended, and instead of "The troops belonging to the United States of America," it should be said, "The troops belonging to the people commonly styled The United States of America."

Earl Gower concurred with the noble Duke, in thinking the enquiry moved highly necessary, and as their Lordships in general seemed to be of the same opinion, he thought it would be ridiculous to stand upon the wording of the motion.

After some farther conversation on this point, the Duke of Chandos altered the motion, so as to go into an enquiry respecting the capture of the army of Lord Cornwallis, in Virginia.

This point being adjusted, it became a matter of discussion what day the enquiry should be gone into.

Some little debate ensued upon this, when his Grace the Duke of Chandos moved, that the enquiry should be on Tuesday the 19th.

Lord Stormont said, that the motion having been put in proper form, he would give the House his opinion very freely upon it. He was free to confess, that he thought the enquiry necessary; but he had his doubts, as to time, mode, place. He would, however, waive every little objection on that point, and entirely agree to the going into the enquiry, not he thought it would tend to criminate any one; but, because he knew, it would be the means of convincing the world at large, that the misfortunes Lord Cornwallis had met with, had been the fault of any one, but the inevitable chance of war.

The motion was, after a short debate, put, and the enquiry unanimously agreed to, to be proceeded upon the 19th inst.

The Duke of Chandos then moved an address for different papers to be laid before the House; but Lord Stormont intimated him to consider whether it was proper to present them, and the noble Duke postponed his motion till Monday.

The Marquis of Carmarthen said he had a motion to their Lordships of a very extraordinary and delicate nature. The subject he was going upon gave him great uneasiness, but the honour of the House called upon him on the point. A rumour had gone abroad, and was every where spread, that a Right Honourable person (Lord George Germain) was about to be called up to that House, as a Peer of Great Britain. This the noble Marquis could not but conceive improper, while that person was under the odium of a Court-Martial, the sentence of which had deemed him unworthy being any longer employed in the King's service. This the noble Marquis had then in his hand, but he was sure it too brief in their minds for him to read it. His Lordship, after dwelling some time in a very spirited and pointed manner on this subject, wished their Lordships would advise in what manner to proceed.

The House remaining silent, the noble Marquis resumed his discourse, and moved their Lordships, That it was highly necessary to their honour, that any person remaining under the odium of a sentence of a Court-Martial, should be called to the House of Lords as a Peer of the Realm.

The noble Marquis said, he did not mean to dispute the constitutional prerogative of the Crown; but he beseeched their Lordships to humble themselves before the Throne, and pre-emptively, the disgrace of the Peerage, by the honour intended the Right Honourable person in question.

The Lord Chancellor thought the noble Marquis rather inopportune in his motion, as no document of the fact was before the House; and he thought it, too, rather improper that Lordships should be taken by surprise on so important a subject.

The Noble Marquis allowed he had taken their Lordships by surprise; but the reason was, that unless he moved it, he should not be able to do it till the Monday following, as the next day was the fast.

The House remaining silent, the Duke of Richmond called upon the Ministry, and upbraided them in very severe terms, for none of them rose in praise of the Right Hon. Person in question, though so long their colleague in office.

Lord Stormont rose in some anger, and said, he did not think that the Right Hon. Person (Lord G. Germain) needed defended, and as to addressing the Throne against his being created a Peer, he did not know that he was under any legal qualification.

The Marquis of Carmarthen ridiculed the idea of a legal qualification, and said, he did not know that even a chimney sweep was under any legal disqualification.

"The Earl of Shelburne, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Grafton, and others, urged the Ministry to declare, whether it was intended, or not, to call the Right Hon. person up to the House."

Lord Derby spoke warmly for the question, and was followed by the Marquis of Rockingham, and others, in an opinion, that it would be highly improper to make the Right Hon. person alluded to a Peer, before the House knew whether the enquiry moved for into the loss of Lord Cornwallis's army, would criminate him; or not. This they thought a very sufficient objection to it, without going into the sentence of the Court-Martial.

"The Marquis of Carmarthen amended his motion, by tacking to it the sentence of the Court-Martial, with the King's commands for carrying it into execution, adding, that a person under such a predicament was unworthy the honour of the Peerage."

Lord Abingdon spoke violently for the motion, and hoped that such a man as the Right Honourable person would not be suffered to contaminate the Peerage.

Lord Deabigh moved the House to adjourn.

The Minority took fresh ground upon this, and exclaimed violently against the method taken to get rid of the question.

The Marquis of Carmarthen said, as that was the case, he did assure their Lordships he would come down every day and move their Lordships on the same question, till they should give their sense upon it.

The House then divided upon the motion for adjourning, when there appeared,

For the motion,	Contents,	61; Proxies 14—75
Against it,	Non Contents,	26; Proxies 2—28

Majority, 47

"Left the House of Commons sitting on the enquiry into the navy, which was expected to continue till a very late hour."

"Twenty-two petitions for private bills were presented, and referred to Committees to report."

"An account of the ordnance debentures, and an account of salt-petre, were presented, the titles read, and the accounts ordered to lie on the table."

"Mr Ord reported the two resolutions come to in the Committee of Supply on Wednesday last, which were severally read and agreed to by the House."

"The whale fishery bill, and the organized Italian silk bill, were reported from the Committee, and ordered to be engrossed."

"The Clerk of the Crown attended the House, pursuant to order, and amended the return for Kirkcudbright."

"Mr Johnstone afterwards took the oaths and his seat for the same place."

"Several papers delivered to the House by Lord Mulgrave, and others, were ordered to be referred to a Committee."

This morning, Mrs Bruce-Carlisle, late of Kinross, now of Tillycultry, was safely delivered of a son at Grange, near Burntisland.

This morning, came on before the High Court of Justiciary, the trial of Robert Steedman, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate for three several robberies on the highway. He is accused of committing the first, on the 24th of November last, between nine and ten o'clock at night, near to the east corner of Comely Garden, in the neighbourhood of this city. Upon this occasion he is said to have presented a pistol, threatening to blow out the brains of Laurence Ramsay schoolmaster of Fisher-row, if he did not immediately deliver up his money, and robbing him of six shillings in silver, some halfpennies, and a silver watch. The second is alleged to have been committed on the 29th, on the road to Musselburgh, between Mr Yule's house, and Mr Hunter's farm-house, where he stopped George Murray, officer of the salt-dues, and after using the same threats as mentioned above, robbed him of about eight shillings and a silver watch. The third article charged against the pannel was rather an attempt to rob, having attacked Robert Whithead, gardener at Haddington, on the road which leads from Drem to Haddington, who declaring he had no money, a scuffle ensued, and the prisoner was thrown down, and some passengers coming up, he was apprehended. Mr William Craig, counsel for the pannel, made no objections to the relevancy of the libel; it was therefore found relevant to infer the pains of law, the Court pronouncing the interlocutor usual upon such occasions. After the Jury were chosen, the examination of witnesses commenced. The Court was left sitting when this paper went to press. We must therefore defer particulars till our next.

The Merchant armed ship, with the trade down from London, put into Shields last Wednesday, all well. A passenger left the Friendship there, and brought the above account on Sunday night.

Extract of a letter from Shetland, dated 24th January 1782, to Lieutenant Scott of the navy, at Edinburgh.

"The wind has hung for some weeks in the southerly east quarter, but has lately come round to the south-westward, without any alteration, however, to the better; and, for the information of those having interest, I send you the following state of shipping here during the above period. On the 26th November, the Venus of Greenock, Captain Allan, from Peterburgh to Dublin, with iron, hemp, and flax, was put into Caithness Vae, where she lay about five weeks. He got from thence to Bressay Sound, from where, after a night's stay, he failed for Dublin; but meeting with a heavy gale of wind from the westward, was put back again, after losing his boats, and damaging his rigging, and lies here until refitted. An Irish vessel, laden with salt and fruit, bound to Norway, has been lying nearly the same time at Hillswick, and narrowly escaped being put on shore. Another vessel from Peterburgh, bound to Liverpool, was put into Vaila Sound, where she lay six weeks, and had received considerable damage at sea. On the 13th instant, at 7 P. M. the Endeavour, Capt. John Pile, or Pym, from Dantzic, laden with masts, square timber, oak and fir plank, lathwood and barrel staves, was drove against the rocks of St Ninian's Isle; the mate and four men only saved. The Endeavour had been a Dutch prize of 360 tons burthen, carried into Liverpool, to which place she belonged and was bound. The circumstances attending her loss being particularly calamitous and distressing, I send you the particulars: On the 26th ult. off the Mull of Kintyre, she lost her rudder, and was overfet off Banna-head upon the 28th thereafter, when the round-house and boats, with all the provisions, clothes, bedding, &c. &c. were washed away, with three of the unfortunate crew. From that time, until she beat to pieces on the rocks, she drove about, water-logged as she was, at the mercy of the winds and seas, the surviving part of the crew having little or nothing to subsist on, and barely saving their lives by clinging to the stanchions and rails, without clothes and without shelter. Luckily the vessel was seen by some of the inhabitants a few hours before she drove on the rocks; and by the activity and humanity of Mr Laurence Hughson and others, who fastened fishing lines and other small ropes to the top of the rocks, and hove the other end on board the ship, as she lay beating to pieces, these five men were saved by hauling them up over the face of the cliff. The Captain and other five were alive when the vessel struck. The Captain was in the foretop, and got hold of the rope when hove to him, but thro' fatigue and weakness lost his hold and fell down upon the gunnel, which instantly put a period to his existence. In two hours there was not a vestige of the vessel to be seen. The people who were saved say that the cargo consisted of 40,000 barrel staves, 140 logs, 26 masts of 65 feet long, 500 long fir and oak planks, and a great quantity of lathwood, and that it belonged to Mr Richard Kent, and the ship herself to a Mr Parker, both of Liverpool."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

WHEN the New Style was introduced into Britain, the Kirk-session of Ectford met to consider this dangerous novelty, and, with becoming dignity, reversed the Act of Parliament. We are happy to find, that the same laudable spirit of patriotism still prevails in this country, as will appear from the following extract:

"WE, the Elders and Deacons in the Kirk-session of Sots-hole, having met on our usual business, namely, to fix the balance of Europe, to settle the British nation, and rule the Church of Scotland; and being informed, that the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, without consulting us, have appointed a collection of Heathenish Poems, translated from the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, to be sung in churches,—We have unanimously resolved, never to read them: And, being further certified, from the undoubted authority of Common Fame, the true and faithful witness that never lies, that the fore-said Heathenish Collections of Christian Poems were written by the Pope, and the Turk, and the Pretender, and the Devil, and Antichrist, and the Man of Sin, and the Whore of Babylon: That moreover, they have a rank favour of the prevailing heresies of the age, such as Arianism, Atheism, Scottishism, Arminianism, Semipelagianism, and Rheumatism: That they are also intended to promote the growth of Popery and Prelacy, and Pagan idolatry, and Mahometan delusions and impostures: That they encourage carnality and uncleanness, and Sabbath-breaking, and disobedience to parents: That they have a manifest tendency to introduce Simony, suicide, horse-stealing, and man-slaughter: That they foster that strange aversion to generation-work, so conspicuous among all ranks of persons, which nothing can remedy but the timely and vigorous efforts of a standing ministry; and that they contribute to the withdrawing of the Spirit of Orthodoxy, the rise of the duty on rum, the decay of primitive godliness, the decline of the woollen manufacture, the increase of original sin, the growth of the national debt, and the continuance of the American war:—WE therefore, having been invested, in our own imagination, time out of mind, with the faith of Abraham, the meekness of Moses, the patience of Job, the strength of Sampson, the beauty of Absalom, the piety of David, the wisdom of Solomon, the curiosity of the Queen of Sheba, the zeal of Elijah, the judgment of Daniel, and the might and majesty of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, did, and hereby do, unanimously disannul and abolish the fore-said act of the General Assembly, and it is hereby disannulled and abolished."

"Extracted from the Session Records of Sots-hole, by me, SOLOMON ROUNDHEAD, Clerk."

VERVA shall have a place first opportunity.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Feb. 8.

	FIRST.	SECOND.	THIRD.
Wheat,	18s. 6d.	17s. 6d.	16s. 8d.
Bar,	13 0	12 0	10 6
Oats,	10 0	9 3	8 4
Pease,	9 6	9 0	8 0

PRINTS BY AUCTION.

TO be SOLD, by auction, on Thursday next, the 14th instant, and two following evenings, at the large room, head of Bridge Street (on the same floor with MASTER CARTER the Musical Child), A CHOICE COLLECTION of curious and valuable PRINTS, by the greatest Masters, ancient and modern, particularly Rubens, Rembrandt, Albert Durer, Cornelius Visscher, Bartolozzi, Woollet, Vernet, &c. All fine impressions, many of them proofs. To begin at six o'clock precisely, and to be wholly sold off without reserve. May be viewed on the days of sale, and catalogues had gratis.

N. B. Wanted, a great many Old Prints of Scots illustrious persons, for which a fair price will be given in money or fine prints.

AUCTION OF BOOKS.

ON Monday next, the 18th of February inst. and thirteen following evenings, there will be sold by Auction, at the large room, head of Bridge-street, (on the same floor with the Musical Child), a large Collection of curious, rare, and useful BOOKS, in most languages and faculties, many of them lately purchased, being the property of Mr PHILLIPS, who is giving up book-selling here. To begin each night at half past five o'clock, and to be entered at the pleasure of the company, and wholly sold off without reserve.

Catalogues to be had in a day or two at the place of sale.

N. B. A great many small books and curious pamphlets, collected by the late Provost Kincaid, will be sold each evening after the catalogue.

THE EDINBURGH and DUMFRIES DILIGENCE,

being a large and elegant Carriage, continues to set out, as usual, from John Cameron's, White Hart Inn, late Paston's, Grassmarket, Edinburgh, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five o'clock in the morning; and from Mr Clibb's, King's Arms Inn, Dumfries, at the same hour. Each passenger to pay One Pound Sterling, and to be allowed eighteen pounds weight of luggage. Good convenience for Boxes, Parcels, &c. which will be delivered immediately on arrival of the Diligence.

N. B. The Carlisle Fly continues to set out from the White Hart Inn upon the above days, as usual, and from Mr How's, Bull Inn, Carlisle, for Edinburgh.

SALE OF A HOUSE AND SHOP.

TO be SOLD, within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 21st current, at five o'clock in the afternoon, THAT large commodious HOUSE facing the General Post-Office, Edinburgh, consisting of eleven rooms, kitchen, pantry, cellars, water closet, &c. with two storeys and two large cellars, entering from Halkerton's Wynd.

Likewise, That elegant SHOP belonging to the same.

To be seen from one to two o'clock every day.



## LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Feb 8. Anne and Elizabeth, Lancman, from Dundee, with grain.  
Three Friends, Houston, from Stromness, with beef & herring.  
11. Lady Frances, Pottenger, from ditto, with goods.  
Swift, Wilhart, from Lewis fishing, with herring.  
Neptune, Benfon, from Arrandale, with daisies and logs.  
Leviathan, Idea, from ditto, with ditto.  
Four Friends, Holmes, from Ostend, in ballast.  
And four sloops with coals.

Sailed,  
Margaret, Lockhart, for Alcmouth, with goods.  
Leith Packet, Food, for Carron, with ditto.  
Margaret, Scotland, for Kennet with rye.  
Anne and Mary, Charteris, for Berwick, in ballast.

## ABSCONDED.

WHEREAS PRIMROSE ROBERTSON, Merchant in Portferry, did make an elopement from thence about the 1st of February, in order to escape from being apprehended, and is supposed to be gone for Greenock or Port Glasgow, there to take shipping for New York

Whoever will apprehend the said Primrose Robertson, and secure him in a proper jail, shall be handfomely rewarded, by applying to James Brown, merchant, Lawn-Market, Edinburgh, or Messrs. Colquhoun and Co. Glasgow.

The said Primrose Robertson is a thick, stout, middle-sized young man, pock-marked, short hair, and had on when he went away a round hat, and either a dark-green, or a sea-green, or a mulberry coloured coat. He has also along with him a young woman of the name of Sinclair, dressed in a mulberry-coloured riding-habit, Beaver hat and feather, and a high dressed head.  
Edin. Feb. 9. 1782.

## ROUP OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

BY Mrs MILLER.

UPON Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 12th and 13th of February, will be roup at CAROLINE PARK, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE which belonged to SIR ADOLPHUS OUGHTON. Among many other articles are, Mounted Beds and Bedding; Window Curtains; Tables, Drawers; Sophas; three handsome mahogany Book-Cases, with glass doors; a large quantity of Carpeting; a Garde Manger, or Meatholder, for standing in a field; a mahogany Wine Cooler; a quantity of Kitchen Furniture; some Saddles, Bridles, and other Horse Furniture. The roup to begin on Tuesday at ten o'clock forenoon, and to be closed on Wednesday evening thereafter.

## NOTICE

To the Creditors of GEORGE WILSON merchant in Dunbar.  
THE Trustees for these creditors do hereby intimate, that a scheme of division of the funds, the whole proceeds of the bankrupt's estate real and personal, is made up; and the creditors are requested to apply at the house of Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, Esq; and Company, in Edinburgh, for payment of their respective dividends, on Monday the 18th of February instant, 1782, and to sign the discharge to be granted by them to the trustees; which, with the scheme of division for the inspection of the creditors, is lodged at that house.

## NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

ALL persons indebted to the late ROBERT THOMSON merchant in Haddington, are intreated to make payment of their debts to Alexander Frazer Sheriff-clerk of Haddington, who is properly authorized to receive and discharge the same. It is also requested, that such persons as have any claims due them by the deceased, will lodge exact notes thereof with the said Alexander Frazer.

The SHOP lately possessed by the said Robert Thomson, conveniently situated in the center, or most public part of the town of Haddington, is to be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed on. And any person intending to take the shop, may have the stock of broad cloths, and other goods on hand, with reasonable allowance, and a proper time given for the payment.

For particulars apply to the said Alexander Frazer.

## SALE OF PRIZE-GOODS.

TO be SOLD by public auction at the Warehouse of Messrs Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith, on Thursday the 14th day of February, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in different lots,

Forty-five Tons of UNTARRED DUTCH ROPE-YARNS, of a remarkable good quality, neatly put up in reels of 500 lib. each, being part of the cargo of the snow Four Friends, prize to the Lively privateer, Willis Machell commander, taken on her passage from Amsterdam to Boston.

A L S O,

A Quantity of Sail Cloth, Sheetting, Morocco Leather, and Calimanco Womens Shoes, best London make; Manchester Stuffs, Stockings, Linens, Checks, Haberdashery-ware; Tin-basons, Iron-pans, &c. part of the cargo of the American brig Gustavus, taken by the Lively on her passage from Maerstrand to Philadelphia.

A reel of the Rope-yarns will be seen at the Warehouse of Messrs Loudoun, Craigie, and Co. Glasgow. For further particulars, and for Catalogues, apply as above.

## EDINBURGH FRIENDLY INSURANCE OFFICE,

Back Stairs, Parliament Close.

THE Society of the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, considering that the insuring from Losses by Fire tends to the public utility; and finding that they are possessed of a stock sufficient to enable them to make the benefit of their insurance more extensive, continue to insure houses and other buildings, household furniture, goods, &c. any where through Scotland, from loss and damage by fire, agreeable to the tenor of their printed proposals, copies of which may be had at the office gratis.

## The Table of Annual Premiums to be paid for Insurances.

Sums insured.	Common Insur.	Hazard. Insur.	Double Haz. Insur.
Any sum not exceeding 100l.	2s.	3s.	5s.
Above 100l. and not exceeding 1000l.	2s. per cent.	3s. per cent.	5s. per cent.
Above 1000l. & not exceeding 2000l.	2s. 6d. per cent.	4s. per cent.	7s. per cent.
Above 2000l. & not exceeding 3000l.	2s. 6d. per cent.	5s. per cent.	

N. B. The annual premiums due upon insurances in this office, at the present term of *Candlemas*, are desired to be paid up immediately; as, by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term-day, the benefit of the policy expires.

Persons insured will please therefore call at the office and pay the same, where receipts are granted for old premiums, and policies issued for new insurances.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 4. 1782.

## FARMS TO LET.

In the parish of Minto, and shire of Roxburgh, for such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitunday next,

THE Farm of KAIMS, consisting of 490 acres, or thereby, all inclosed. The Lands are in good order, having been in possession of the proprietor for eight years; and are mostly in grass at present.

The Farm of MINTO-HILLS, consisting of 460 acres, or thereby, whereof 418 in one park has been pastured with sheep for eight years, and will now be allowed to be broke up in part. Both Farms have good dwelling-houses, and proper offices lately built.

The grieve at Kaims Farm will show the grounds. And Mr Brown factor at Minto will treat concerning the lease.

N. B. The farms lie contiguous, and will be let together or separately, as offerers incline.

## Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the deceased JOHN MACLAREN, late brewer in Perth, are desired immediately to give in to Andrew Davidson writer in Perth, particular notes of the debts which he owes them, with a note of the vouchers, that course may be taken for their payment.

Persons indebted to the deceased, are also requested to pay in their debts immediately, otherwise they will be prosecuted according to law. Not to be repeated.

## Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of JAMES TIDEMAN shipmaster in Perth, are desired to meet on Tuesday the 19th February current, at three afternoon, in the house of George Fisher inn-keeper in Perth; and to bring with them the vouchers, or exact notes of their debts and claims against his estate, that proper measures may be concerted about his affairs.

Persons indebted to James Tideman, are requested immediately to pay their debts to James Balmmain merchant in Perth. Not to be repeated.

TO LET, for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitunday next,

THE FOREST of GAICK, in the parish of Kingwislie, and shire of Inverness,—and the FOREST of GLENAVEN, in the parish of Kirkmichael, and shire of Banff, which are fine extensive graings, very fit for accommodating great dealers in cattle.

Proposals may be given in to the Duke of Gordon, at Gordon Castle, or to James Ross, his Grace's factor, at Fochabers.

## HOUSE, COACH-HOUSE, AND STABLE TO SELL.

TO be SOLD, and entered to Whitunday next,

THAT Large, Elegant, and Commodious HOUSE, with the Garden thereto belonging, lying upon the south side of St Andrew's Square, and presently possessed by the Countess of Errol. As also, the COACH-HOUSE, and STABLE for six horses, opposite to the garden, and situated on the south side of St Andrew's Mufe-Lane.

Enquire at the proprietor, No. 16. Prince's Street.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup within the Exchange coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 25th February current, at five o'clock afternoon,

That DWELLING-HOUSE (with or without the furniture) which belonged to Mrs Erskine of Balgonie, nearly opposite to Queenberry House in Canongate, consisting of five rooms and a kitchen, closets, cellars, and back court, with several conveniences, which may be seen any time betwixt and the day of roup. Alexander Hart writer in Edinburgh, will show the title-deeds and articles of sale.

If the House is not sold, it will be LET, to be entered to at Whitunday next, or sooner, if wanted.

TO be SOLD OR LET,

And entered to at Whitunday next,

THAT Large, elegant, and commodious House on the South side of St Andrew's Square, at present possessed by the Countess of Errol, with the coach-house, and stable for six horses, thereto belonging.

Enquire at the proprietor, No. 16, Prince's Street.—The house may be seen every Tuesday and Friday, betwixt the hours of eleven in the forenoon and one afternoon.

## HOUSES IN EDINBURGH TO BE ROUPED.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon of Wednesday the 13th day of February next,

THESE TWO HOUSES in Carrubber's Close, lately possessed by the deceased Mrs Buchan, being the second storey up the second turnpike on the west side of the close, consisting of seven rooms, kitchen, closets, cellar, garrets, and other conveniences. There is also an entry from Kinloch's Close.

If the Houses are not sold, they will be LET for one year after Whitunday next.

For particulars apply to William Finlayson writer in Edinburgh.

## LANDS TO BE SOLD, by Adjournment.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th March 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of LANRICK and ROUSKIE, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the parishes of Kilmadock, Port, and Kincardine, and shire of Perth.

The yearly rent of the estate is 632 l. 8 s. 11 d. Sterling of money, 78 bolls 1 firlet 2 pecks meal, and 64 kain hens. There is a rise of rent upon one of the farms crop 1782 of about 45 l. Sterling; and there have been offers of a considerable rise upon several of the farms, the tacks of which expire in 1782, 1783, and 1789; one of which farms is at present sublet for 20 l. more than the rent paid to the proprietor, and the whole of these farms will double the rent at the expiry of the leases.

This estate is very improvable, being of excellent quality, and comprehends above 2000 Scots acres, great part of which is inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes, for which the tenants, by their tacks, are bound to pay 6 per cent. of interest not included in the rental, and on which including there has been above 1000 l. sterl. laid out. There are quarries in different parts of the estate, and there is shell marle in Lanrick. There is a good mansion-house at Lanrick, with a great deal of old planting, besides some acres of natural wood beautifully situated upon the banks of the river Teith, within 3 miles of Stirling, in a country abounding with game.—The estate holds of the Crown, and affords two qualifications in the county.—Two fields of shell marle have been lately discovered within the lands of Lanrick; and there is a good lime-craig within less than a mile of the lands of Rouskie.—For the encouragement of purchasers, these lands will be set up at 15,000 l.

The Lands will be exposed together or separately as purchasers shall incline; and will be shown by Robert Stewart at the house of Lanrick or George McQueen tenant in Tar of Rouskie.

II. About 19 Acres of RICH ARABLE LAND, near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling, rented about 29 l. Sterling, upon which there is a convenient mansion-house and offices, and the superiority of part of the lands of Cambulbarron, out of which there are feu-duties payable to the extent of 11 l. Sterling yearly. To be set up at 1000 l.

III. A TACK of the Farms of EASTER and WESTER COX-ETHILL, and others, for 38 years from Martinmas 1773, as presently possessed by Mr Wordie, lying near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling. Great part of this farm has been properly laid down, and is inclosed and subdivided. There is also a good deal of thriving planting upon the farm, the sole property of the tackman. To be set up at 800 l.

For further particulars, application may be made to David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, or to John Graeme clerk to the signet, who will show the rentals and conditions of sale of the different subjects, with the progress of writs and surveys of the estate of Lanrick and Rouskie.

## TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP.

Within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 7th March next, at 6 o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of GOSPERTRIE, lying in the parish of Strathmillo and shire of Fife.

And the LANDS of BALNETHILL, in the parish of Portmeark and shire of Kinross.

These lands are situated within three miles of Kinross, and in the neighbourhood of other market-towns. They are very extensive, of a good soil, and are capable of great improvement, which, from their vicinity to lime, coal, fire stone, &c. may be carried on at a moderate expence. The presently yearly rent is about 198 l. Sterling, free of all deductions.

Both estates hold feu of subjects superior.

The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued.

The title-deeds and articles of sale are in the hands of James Thomson writer to the signet, Carrubber's Close, who will inform of further particulars.

TO be LET, for such a number of years, and on such terms as can be agreed on,

## That DWELLING-HOUSE and COFFEE-HOUSE

HOUSE opposite to the Cross, presently possessed by Mr Reoch, with the garret and cellars thereto belonging. The house has been for many years used as a Coffee-house, and is well known by the name of *Balfour's Coffee-house*; and, exclusive of the rooms used as Coffee-rooms, Billiard-rooms, and Card-rooms, the house consists of three fire-rooms, two closets, and kitchen, all well lighted.

The premises will be let together, or divided into three different large and convenient shops to the street, with each a separate entry. The eastmost will in that case consist of three fire-rooms, exclusive of the shop and a light closet to the street. The tenant or tenants will have possession as soon as repairs or alterations can be completed before Whitunday next. And, any person or persons desirous of possessing the said house, in whole or separately, may apply to Lachlan Duff writer to the signet.

## Houses in Horfe-wynd and Argyle's Square.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Friday 15th February instant, at six o'clock afternoon,

A DWELLING-HOUSE in the Horfe-wynd, belonging to and lately possessed by James Erskine, Esq; of Cardross, with coach-house, stable, and hay-loft, back-area, and other conveniences. The house will accommodate a large family. The coach-house, stable, and hay-loft will be exposed separately if purchasers shall incline.

AS ALSO, The DWELLING-HOUSE in Argyle's Square, belonging to and lately possessed by David Erskine clerk to the signet. This house consists of 12 fire rooms, with kitchen, garrets, excellent cellars, a back area, water-pipe, and other conveniences. One of the rooms is 30 feet by 18, and of a proper height. The situation is pleasant and central. A purchaser may enter immediately.

The upset price of this last house to be 750 l. Sterling. For further particulars apply to the said David Erskine.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 21st February 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of ALDERSTON, lying within the parish of Mid-Calder and county of Edinburgh, consisting of about 660 Scots acres, mostly inclosed, and divided by hedge and ditch, and belts of planting. The free yearly rent is about 350 l. Sterling.

There is a good mansion-house upon the estate, with foitable garden and offices, pleasantly situated within two miles of Mid-Calder, a good market town, and 15 miles from Edinburgh, on the Glasgow road.—There is a good lime-quarry in the middle of the estate, within two miles of coal.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, and plan of the lands to be seen in the hands of John Hay, accountant in Edinburgh; or John Gordon, jun. writer to the signet.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 22d day of April next, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

All and Whole the Mains of EARLSTOWN, comprehending Fumartligat, and Miln of Earlfallow; the Lands of Milton Park, lying in the parish of Dalry; All and Whole the Lands of Over, Mid, and Nether Barkeoch, comprehending Hannaford and Barkeoch; the Lands of Knockheine, Largmore, Dukiestown, Altaballie, Braid, Burnhead, Glenrie, Drumbrie, Over, Mid, and Nether Garvorries, and Lochsprag, lying in the parish of Kells, and all in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright: As also, the Lands of Capenoch and Culbae, lying in the parish of Kirkinner, and shire of Midlothian.—These lands yield yearly of free rent 1040 l. 17 s. 2 d. 10-12ths Sterling.

They consist of 13,922 acres or thereby; are mostly adapted for pasture of black cattle and sheep, are free from winter storms, and abound with game of all sorts. The farm-houses are in good order. There is a great extent of growing timber, both natural and planted on the lands. The natural wood was sold about sixteen years ago, (when timber and bark were not of half the value they are now) for 2000 l. Sterling. There is planting and natural wood now fit for cutting, worth 1000 l. Sterling. Considerable grasslands were paid for the tacks, which are mostly near expiring. The lands hold of the Crown; and, by extent and valuation, give four freehold qualifications in the said stewartry, and the lands of Capenoch and Culbae entitle to a vote in the shire of Wigton.

The mansion-house on the Mains of Earlfallow is in good order, surrounded with policy, and pleasantly situated on the river Kenn, which runs through a large wood belonging to this estate; and, near the house, forms a beautiful cascade, at the foot of which there is an excellent salmon-fishing, valued in the cess-books at 5 l. Scots.

The progress of writs, which are clear, particulars of the rental, and articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of Messrs. David Russell accountant, the trustee, and John Syme writer to the signet.

Mr Newall at Earlfallow, the proprietor, will shew the lands, and commune with any person inclining to make a private purchase.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Monday the 22d day of April 1782, betwixt the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh,

The Lands and Estate of KENMORE, lying in the parishes of Dalry, Balmacellan, and Kells, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright; holding of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books at 3439 l. Scots, consisting of the number of acres, and paying the rent following:

	A.	R.	F.	L.	s.	d.
I. Barony of Gordontown, parish of Dalry,	7390	3	12	500	13	5
II. Barony of Balmacellan, in Balmacellan parish,	3163	0	14	341	16	6
III. Barony of Kenmore, parish of Kells,	6802	2	6	344	4	5
	17,355	5	32	1186	14	4
IV. Royal Burgh of New Galloway, and Burgh-roads,				318	7	4
				1505	1	8

The teinds are valued; and there are many privileges and conveniences attending this estate, which is at present so low set, that at a moderate computation the rents will, in five years, as the tacks expire, rise to about 2000 l. yearly. There is a great extent of natural wood and planting upon the lands, particularly about the mansion house, part of it now fit for cutting, which would yield a considerable sum, without hurting the beauty of the place.—This estate, from extent and valuation, can make sixteen freehold qualifications; and the burgh of New Galloway is one of four burghs returning a member of Parliament.

The Castle of Kenmore is commodious and in good order, nobly situated on an eminence, commanding a most beautiful view of the policy, and of an extensive flat of fine ground, a large river and lake lying adjacent, bounded with distant hills, and forming altogether one of the grandest prospects to be any where met with. The lake is at least one mile broad and ten long, interspersed with small islands covered with wood, and plentifully stored with salmon, pike, perch, and trout. Adjoining to the mansion-house there is a very fine garden, and a complete court of offices lately built.

The rental, title-deeds (which are unexceptionably clear), and searches of the record till a very late period, to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet; to whom, or David Russell accountant, the trustee, those inclining to purchase may apply for further particulars.

The tacks, surveys, and plans of the estate, to be seen in the hands of John Newall of Barkeoch, who will show the grounds to any intended purchaser.

It is proposed to expose the whole estate, or according to the different baronies, as purchasers incline.